

THE DEMOCRAT

WILL E. STÖKE, EDITOR
AND PROPRIETOR.
GREAT BEND, KANSAS.

CURRENT COMMENT.

There are 4,878 insane patients in the Pennsylvania asylums.

The Chicago & Atlantic railway recently sold at Indianapolis, Ind., was bought by the Erie, which thus obtains an entrance into Chicago.

The Chicago-St. Louis lines have announced a restoration of the long derelict east bound freight rates to about the former figures, to be effective August 31.

Mrs. JINSHAWA, Sanskrit professor at the Wilson College, Bombay, has undertaken to check the vigorous Indian movement for improving woman's status by lecturing against female education and social reforms.

LILLIAN NORTON, "Mme. Nordica," the opera singer, has brought suit against George Lewis Gower, brother of Fred A. Gower, her late husband, to recover \$100,000 which she claims belongs to her husband's estate.

Every passenger conductor on the Louisville, St. Louis & Texas road has been dismissed and the places of the discharged men have been filled by promoting freight conductors. No explanation has been made by the officials of the line.

It is expected that the Treasury Department will soon have on hand a supply of the new silver notes of each denomination of from \$1 to \$1,000 sufficient to meet all reasonable demands, and they will be promptly distributed to the sub-treasurers.

The solicitor of Mrs. O'Shea, in the O'Shea-Parnell divorce suit, has withdrawn from the case. This is the second time that Mrs. O'Shea has lost her legal support. The withdrawal is said to be due to Mrs. O'Shea's persistent refusal to bring a cross suit against O'Shea.

News has been received of the death of Warren J. Harris and Frank Dates, missionaries at Sierra Leone, Africa, of fever, July 9. Harris was a son of General Harris, of Augusta, Me., and their departure from St. Paul, Minn., last winter for Africa was widely noted. Both were young men.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has ordered favorable reports upon bills to ratify and confirm agreements made in May and June last with the Sac and Fox Indians and the Iowa tribe of Indians in the Territory of Oklahoma, and also directing the payment to E. W. Ayers of \$928.00 out of the Chickasaw Indian trust fund.

The collector of customs at New York has been instructed to extend the usual courtesies in the passage of personal baggage to the Comte de Paris and his son, the Duc d'Orleans, upon their arrival about the end of next month. This action is based upon the "gallant services of the Comte de Paris" during the war of the rebellion.

A census of wolves has been taken in Russia. They amount to 170,000, according to the enumerators. They commit great havoc among the sheep and pigs, and during the past year 203 human beings have been devoured by them. The price of a wolf's head is fixed by the Government at 10 roubles. About 30,000 of them were killed last year.

In England, out of 92,000 certificated masters in elementary schools last year 9,000 received more than \$500 a year, 1,500 between \$1,000 and \$2,000. Many have residences provided. Of 10,000 certificated ladies 4,000 receive \$500. Still there are many receiving very small sums; 25,000 receive less than \$500 a year; 18,000 less than \$375 a year, and 18,000 about \$250 a year.

The recent rebellious condition of several of the English crack military organizations is discovered by official inquiry to have been inspired by Socialists, who in considerable numbers have obtained an entrance into the ranks of the home regiments and made many converts among the men with whom they became associated. The discontent is spreading and constantly making itself manifest in unexpected quarters.

A DISPATCH from La Libertad says: Negotiations in favor of peace are progressing and an honorable solution of the problem for Salvador is expected. Salvadorian troops are holding their positions ready to march on Guatemala at a moment's notice. Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have not yet recognized General Esté's government, but it is expected that they will do so in a few days. Negotiations to that end are in progress.

D. B. MARTIN, general passenger agent of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway, has been charged on a charge made by the Interstate Commerce Commission of a violation of law. The charge is that for the purpose of influencing a party of teachers to go to the National Educational convention at San Francisco over the road he represented the Cleveland transportation to L. W. Day, superintendent of the Cleveland (O.) schools, and to Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Stewart, also of Cleveland.

CAPTAIN ERSKINE of the steamer St. Paul, which has arrived from Ounakaska says Victoria's pouches this year have secured 30,000 seal skins. In consequence the North American Commercial Company which leases the seal rookeries from the Government finds its take this year reduced 20,000 skins. "It is merely a matter of a few years," said he, "when the seals will become extinct." It was reported at Ounakaska that there were fifty-three poaching vessels at Sand Point on their way to Behring sea. So far not a single attempt has been made to seize any of the contraband vessels.

The announcement comes from Hamburg that another American heiress has succumbed to the fascination of a title. Miss Annie Cutting, daughter of the late Hayward Cutting, of New York, is to marry Baron Verier, one of the nobility of Belgium. Miss Cutting is almost as well known in the capitals and watering-places of Europe as she is in New York. She is a plump and petite blonde of vivacious manner, and an acknowledged belle on the continent as at her home. Her future husband, Baron Verier, belongs to one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Belgium.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESS.
After disposing of routine business the Senate on the 11th resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the question being on Senator Plumb's amendment to reduce the duty on balling iron. The amendment was rejected, three Republicans, Plumb, Ingalls and Faddock, voting in the affirmative with the Democrats. The "monotony" of considering the bill by paragraphs then proceeded and but little progress was made. A conference was ordered on the Indian bill and a bill reported granting additional clerical force in the Pension Office adjourned.

The House further considered the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill. The report was agreed to and a further conference ordered on House bill disallowing. The Senate on the 12th passed the House bill to require incorporation and express companies to furnish statistics of business for the census report. Senator Edmunds presented the motion for change of the rules so as to limit debate on the tariff bill, which was also laid on the table.

The tariff bill was then debated until adjournment, the tin-plate schedule being under consideration. The House passed a joint resolution extending to August 29 the appropriations for the support of the Government, and a resolution was adopted for the adjournment of the House until September 1. The proceedings of the House were unimportant, the attendance being light.

The Senate on the 13th agreed to the House amendments to the bill to adopt regulations to prevent collisions at sea. After a short debate the Senate passed the bill.

The House on the 13th passed the bill to amend the act relating to the tariff on the tariff bill, which was referred to the Committee on Rules. Senator Blair's resolution providing that only the tariff bill, and no other bill, should be considered in the House was rejected.

When the Senate met on the 14th Mr. Plumb reported the joint resolution appropriating money for the Oklahoma district and it was passed. The tariff bill was then taken up, Mr. Vest's motion to reduce the duty on tin-plate being under consideration. Senator Plumb vigorously opposed the proposed duty on tin-plate, as he was not willing to tax every tin cup, coffee pot and tin to protect some manufacturer who might eventually wish to go into the business. Although Congress entered on the duty on tin-plate being under consideration yet if such an industry had to be fostered it would be better when the time came to reject the duty on tin-plate than to have it passed.

The amendment of Senator Vest was rejected, Senators Davis and Plumb voting with the Democrats. Pending for further consideration the Senate adjourned. Soon after assembling the House was left without a quorum and adjourned without transacting any business.

The Senate on the 15th passed the bill known as the Nat McKay bill which was taken up and the House got into a tangle, which continued until adjournment.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

ROBERT C. RAYMOND, a well-known factionist, has been nominated by the Delaware Democrats for Governor.

The Supreme Court of South Dakota has decided in a test case that the State Prohibitory law covers original package cases.

It is reported that a band of Russo-Armenian volunteers mounted and armed, has appeared at Erzeroum and is recruiting adherents fast. The report has caused a panic among the Turkish authorities.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has signed the Original Package bill and the State regulation of prohibition of liquor dealing has now been enforced.

The Senate Post-office Committee has reported favorably on the Anti-Lottery bill.

COLONEL MARKHAM has been nominated for Governor of California by the Republicans.

GERMAN is reported to have run through \$500,000,000 while acting as President of the Argentine Republic.

JOEL B. MAYES and David Rowe have been nominated for Chief and Vice-Chief by the Downing party and George W. Benge and Robert Bunch by the National ticket.

Many rumors that President Barrillas, of Guatemala, had been deposed have been proven to be false.

The new Silver law went into effect on the 18th.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of S. M. Eaton as postmaster at New Orleans.

The President returned to Washington on the 13th from his trip to the Grand Army encampment at Boston.

The election passed off quietly in the Chickasaw Nation on the 13th. The full bloods and squaw men voted at different polling places and thus the threatened bloodshed was averted. The contest will be carried to the United States courts.

The Democrats of West Virginia have renominated Judge D. J. Lucas for the Supreme Bench by acclamation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were but few signs of a strike on the New York Central on the 12th, trains running without interruption.

At a meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade it was decided to send a deputation to Chicago to St. Paul and other Western cities to set forth the advantages of the port of Quebec for grain shipments.

ROCKWELL & Co.'s great tannery, Warren, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000. The hides were saved.

The next international congress of Congregationalists has been fixed for London, July 13, 1891, to last a week.

The cholera is reported to be decreasing at Jeddah and Mecca.

In a collision between freight trains near Danville, Ky., the other night two men were killed and much damage done.

The grand jury at Hazard, Ky., found two indictments for murder against the Fuggetts. It is believed that forty more indictments will be found for murder, and that at least twenty-five hangings will be the result.

FIVE persons have died at Nicoloff, Russia from Asiatic cholera. Eleven cases of the disease have been reported there so far. The Porte has been asked to quarantine all arrivals from places on the Black sea.

MARY L. WELDON, of Schweinfurth's "Wagon" at Rockford, Ill., gave birth to a girl baby. Schweinfurth claims that the Weldon woman was with child by the Holy Ghost. The community was reported indignant.

JAMES FITZPATRICK, president of the Inter-State Base-Ball League and city treasurer of Terre Haute, Ind., is charged with being a defaulter in the last two years for \$9,400.

A SPECIAL to the Los Angeles, Cal., Times from Arizona, says: "Bentley, the editor of the News, was taken up by an armed body of men and tarred and feathered for publishing an article reflecting on the conduct of G. E. Frazier while teacher of a grammar school."

SMALL-POX is causing many deaths in the ranks of the Guatemalan army on the Salvadoran frontier.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand barrels of whisky were burned in a fire at the Barkhouse distillery, Louisville, Ky., on the 14th. The loss was heavy, the property destroyed being valued at \$800,000.

MANY lives have been lost by an overflow of the river Ganges in India.

THERE was a bad explosion recently at the Kendall soap factory, Providence, R. I. Fire broke out and acids were blown over a number of men.

CONCERN has been received of the murder in the Sudan by Arabs of F. M. Gates, E. Kingman and John E. Jaderquist, Presbyterian missionaries, who left the United States in May last.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended August 14 numbered 197, compared with 208 the previous week, and 213 the corresponding week of last year.

THERE was a terrible cloudburst at Colorado Springs, Colo., recently. A man and woman were swept away and drowned. The damage to the city and vicinity amounted to \$200,000.

CHOLERA has appeared at Cairo, Egypt. Sixty-two persons placed dies on the R. & O. track twenty miles from Pittsburgh, Pa., and wrecked an excursion train. Two engineers and a tramp were killed.

By the explosion of a centrifugal extractor in the cleansing room of the Tiltill silk mills at Pottsville, Pa., a girl was killed and a young man fatally injured.

The spring wheat crop of the Northwest is estimated at 93,000,000 bushels—30,000,000 in the Dakotas and 3,000,000 in Minnesota.

ALFRED LUDINGTON and George D. Rhoades, two Pinkerton policemen from Philadelphia on duty at Albany, N. Y., were killed by a passenger train while walking on the track.

The memorial to Daguerre, presented by the National Photographers' Association, was recently unveiled by Secretary Noble in the rotunda of the National Museum at Washington.

The population of the State of Delaware is 167,871. The population in 1880 was 146,608. The increase, therefore, has been 21,263, or 14.50 per cent.

The population of Providence, R. I., is 132,043 against 104,887 in 1880, an increase of 27,156, or 25.93 per cent.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

The Senate on the 16th passed the River and Harbor bill. The House passed the Anti-Lottery bill without a dissenting vote. No quorum was present, but as no one seemed willing to raise the point the bill passed without question.

OKLAHOMA Republicans nominated Hon. John W. Miles of Kingfisher as Representative at large to succeed Hon. M. W. Reynolds, deceased.

A LARGE clay bank in a brickyard near Bordenstown, N. Y., recently, killing three men and severely hurting a negro named Collins.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended August 16 showed an average increase of 13.2 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 14.9.

The London Stock Exchange developed unexpected strength during the week ended August 16. Business was also active on the Continental bourses.

The last note of Lord Salisbury on the Behring sea dispute expresses a wish to send the whole matter to impartial arbitrators.

The Dunsell print works at Pawtucket, R. I., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$350,000.

At Albany, N. Y., on the 17th there was considerable rioting over the New York Central strike. Pinkerton men used their weapons on the crowd, wounding a woman and two boys. One of the Pinkertons was almost lynched by the incensed people.

The stables of the Lyons brewery in Harlem, N. Y., were burned recently. The loss was \$175,000. Forty-five horses out of the 138 in the stables perished. The brewery was saved.

The Argentine Government proposes to put a tax on tobacco. The gold premium there is 165.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Colored Republicans.
A State convention of colored Republicans was held at Salina August 4 to take action in regard to securing recognition on the Republican State ticket.

Two hundred delegates were present. S. G. Watkins, of Topeka, was chosen chairman, and W. P. Townsend, editor of the Leavenworth Advocate, secretary. The resolutions adopted declared that the colored people can not succeed by individual action, but must preserve an unbroken front and move forward in a solid column; that whoever should be chosen as representative on the ticket should conduct himself as to be a credit to the race; declaring distrust of persons of the race holding official places who are troubled with "big head"; deprecating foolish jealousies which retarded advancement; favoring a Federal election law; declaring confidence in John A. Waller as a true example of manhood, and deserving recognition at the hands of the party; and favoring his nomination as Auditor of State; denouncing as unworthy of support any organization that excludes persons from its benefits solely because of their being of African descent; regards with coolness, if not with contempt, any scheme to colonize colored people in South America; and that the party should repudiate discrimination of a public character founded on race or color, as irritating and impolitic and especially unworthy of the professions, splendid achievements and high mission of the Republican party. Resolutions regretting the death of John A. Waller, of Topeka, M. W. Reynolds and Clinton B. Fisk were passed and it was decided to recommend the formation of a State league of colored men.

Exciting Robbery of the Pacific Express Car.
The Place Where the Younger Boys Robbed a Train Is 72-A. Large Amount Believed to Have Been Stolen.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 18.—Missouri Pacific express No. 3, due from St. Louis in Kansas City at 7:10 yesterday morning, came in five minutes late. It had been held up by highwaymen at Otterville water tank, thirteen miles east of Sedalia, and the robbers had robbed the safe of the Pacific Express Company of every thing valuable therein contained. When the train passed Tipton at 2:30 that morning two passengers who attracted no attention boarded it and for about eight miles rode between the front end of the mail car and the tender. As the train was flying down grade west of Sedalia at a fifty-mile rate the robbers climbed over the tender and before the engineer and fireman knew that they were to entertain unceremonious callers they were covered with pistols that looked to them to be four feet long. The robbers had no sooner satisfied themselves that they were in command of the situation that they proceeded to unfold their little scheme to the engineer. Frank Drayer is known to be a cool-headed and reliable engineer with all the nerve required to fill such a position, but when the spokesman of the train remarked: "We want this train stopped at Otterville water tank," Drayer merely nodded assent. He knew that he was in for it and so did the fireman, who soon after gently asked his guardian to stand apart from him sufficient distance to permit him to shovel some coal into the fire box. The robber very generously acceded to his request, and when the coal had been shoveled again stood the fireman up in the corner of the cab and set him to looking into the muzzle of a 44-caliber revolver for the remainder of the run to Otterville water tank. Arriving there the train was stopped according to instructions and the engineer and fireman were ordered to get down. With guns held against their hearts by the robbers, the engineers were marched down along the train until they came to the side door of the express and baggage car, when he who had ordered the train stopped said to the engineer: "Now you call the baggage-master to open the side door. He knows your name and will open it quicker for you than for me."

Just then five more masked men, armed with double-barreled shotguns and Winchesters, joined the crowd, and at the same time, in response to Engineer Drayer's call, the baggage-master slid the side door open and looked into the double-barreled shotgun that had been so arranged that he need not stir to get a good view of it. Several others held their guns at the messenger and baggage-master and the engineer was allowed to stand near by and see the work done. The fireman had been released and was, when met by Conductor At Marsh, doing his very best to get back to the sleeping car before shooting, which he regarded as being a necessary adjunct, commenced.

At this juncture a nimble sort of fellow sprang into the car and the nearest man with a gun informed Messenger Sam Avery that his active partner wanted to look through the safe and that it must be opened at once. The messenger produced the keys and a moment later the band of robbers were in undisputed possession of all they asked for. Accounts of the amount of money and valuables secured by the robbers differ, but it is believed that the loss to the express company will foot up at least \$50,000 and perhaps as much as \$75,000. A number of packages of jewelry is included in that amount, and the fact that they contained a large number of watches, all of which are registered, is believed yet to furnish a clue to the identity of the thieves.

After staying but a moment after that, all vanishing in the darkness as suddenly as they appeared, leaving the train men to wonder how it happened. It was done so quickly and so cleverly that the passengers aboard the train suspected nothing and even the conductor would not have been surprised at the delay but for the fact that Otterville tank was not a regular stopping place for his train. The robbers had planned their work carefully and executed it in the most artistic and faultless manner. When the train rolled into Otterville it was pitch dark and a light rain was falling. The breeze was blowing from the prairies and altogether it was the best night imaginable for industrious highwaymen to get in their work. Otterville was where the Younger boys robbed a train in 1873.

Stricken With Paralysis.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 16.—Rev. Andrew Hunter was stricken with paralysis at Cotton Plant and is now lying in a critical condition. Mr. Hunter was preaching a sermon and was in the midst of a powerful exordium when his utterances became labored and he suddenly stopped, saying: "My work is done." Mr. Hunter is one of the most distinguished Methodist ministers in the Southwest and may justly claim to be the father of Arkansas Methodism, he having been engaged in ministerial work for more than half a century. He was elected to the United States Senate at the close of the war, but never took his seat. He is over seventy years of age.

Clippings.
The University of Colorado, at Boulder, has a faculty of twenty-one professors and lecturers. The attendance last year reached nearly two hundred, and the recent commencement seven students, including two women, who received the degree of B. A., were graduated.

An eagle and a ram had a desperate fight near Port Jervis, N. Y., a few days ago. The eagle attempted to carry off a lamb when the ram went to its assistance. The bird was severely injured by a blow from the ram's head, and it was killed by a farmer, who was attracted to the spot.

A curious anesthetic used by the Chinese has recently been made known. It is obtained by placing a frog in a jar of ether and irritating it by prodding it. Under these circumstances it exudes a liquid which forms a paste with the flour. This paste dissolved in water, has well-marked anesthetic properties. After the finger has been immersed in the liquid for a few minutes it can be cut to the bone without any pain being felt by the patient.

The bones of some prehistoric giants have been unearthed near Anniston, Ala. One of the thigh bones was sixty-two inches long and the skulls averaged thirty-four inches in circumference.

EXPRESS ROBBED.

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THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

General Alger's Annual Address—Colonel Venable the New Commander-in-Chief—Financial Condition of the G. A. R.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The convention of the twenty-fourth National encampment, G. A. R., came to order in Music Hall at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. Prayer was offered by Pastor-in-Chief Chaplain I. M. Foster. Commander-in-Chief Alger then delivered his annual address.

Alger began with an allusion to Boston as the cradle of liberty, the place where the seed of patriotism was sown when the shot was fired that was heard around the world. He made also an eloquent allusion to the presence of General Sherman, whom he styled "our commander, our leader, our idol and our comrade."

He said the condition of the order was excellent. There was, however, some disagreement in the reports of Mississippi and Louisiana, drawn upon the color line. It was a perplexing question, but he hoped that time, with the good intentions of all peace and liberty loving citizens, could bring a solution.

It had been his determination to recognize as a comrade in equal rights every man, no matter what his color or nationality, provided he had the two qualifications, service and an honorable discharge. The strong should aid the weak. It ennobles the former and helps to elevate the latter.

The total membership borne on the rolls June 30, 1890, was 458,230. The membership in 1889 was 410,686. The dead during the last year numbered 5,476.

Speaking of pensions, he said that there was some disappointment at the failure of the "Service bill," but the present law was productive of great good to all parts of the country by the distribution, four times a year, of so much money, and it should be remembered that no country on earth ever had been so generous to its soldiers.

There has been expended in charity by the order \$21,650.53, not including the vast work done by the noble women who, he says, are our strong right arm in war, and "are now devoting their time to our dependent comrades and their widows and children."

He showed the backward condition of the efforts to erect monuments to Logan, Sheridan and Grant, and recommended that there should be erected at Washington a memorial building dedicated to the memory of General Grant. To carry out this suggestion he recommended the appointment of a committee of five.

The address was received with frequent expressions of approval.

The reports of Adjutant-General Hopkins, of Detroit, and Quartermaster-General Taylor, of Philadelphia were next presented.

The report of Quartermaster-General John Taylor, of Philadelphia, consisted entirely of figures. One set showed the officials in account with the Grand Army.

Receipts from sale of supplies..... \$12,343.49
Receipts from sale of supplies..... 2,250.45
Receipts from capitation tax..... 7,511.06
Interest on United States bonds..... 52.21

Total to be accounted for..... \$4,685.11
The expenditures had amounted to \$24,330.30, of which \$15,735.90 had been for the purchase of supplies and \$18,512.40 for incidentals, postage, salaries, etc.

Another table gave the total assets as follows:
Cash balance on hand..... \$ 9,905.51
Due by departments..... 85,111
Due by branches..... 2,906.09
Supplies..... 1,571.09

Total..... \$100,000
The Grand Army fund was shown to have been increased by \$981.76 since the last encampment and to now amount to \$11,144.55.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—At the afternoon session of the Grand Army Encampment the officers were elected, the principal positions going to the East in pursuance of it is claimed by some, of a plan to give the encampment to the West three successive years—Detroit in 1891, Topeka in 1892 and Chicago in 1893.

The roll was called and representatives of each State had an opportunity to name their choice for Commander-in-Chief. California presented the claim of Colonel Smedberg, a retired officer of the regular army, who lost his leg at the Wilderness. It was claimed that a far Western State never had a Commander-in-Chief. Connecticut nominated Colonel Wheelock of Vermont, and Maine seconded the nomination. At the mention of Colonel Veazey's name there was great enthusiasm.